BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEEMBER 8, 1854.....NO. 14.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
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Do. do.	6 do.....do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

A. J. HAWLEY,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully offers his services to those having business in the above line.
Prompt, strict personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him. 6-2m*
Oct. 13th, 1854

HALLETT, HENNING & CO.,
TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HALLETTVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C.
BENJAMIN HALLETT, R. HENNING, T. M. CHATTERTON, } THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

A. E. MOTT,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 1, 1854. 13-1y

W. & M. RAIL ROAD.
KEMP & BONHAM, Merchants and Distillers, at Jonesboro', N. C., are prepared for the purchasing of Turpentine, at highest market price, either for Cash or Barter
Sept. 7th, 1854 2-3t—1-6m

F. C. SINGLETARY,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of country produce.
Nov. 9th, 1854. 56—10-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, } 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber, being desirous to move convenient to some good School, for the benefit of his children, offers for sale the tract of Land on which he resides, lying on Rock Fish Creek, in the lower end of Duplin county, immediately on the W. & R. R. R. The said tract contains 125 acres, more or less, about 50 acres in cultivation, quite productive, and the location healthy. The Dwelling House comfortable, with all necessary out-houses. Said place would be a pleasant summer retreat. J. P. JORDAN.
Nov. 3d, 1854 51-1w—10-1m

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that Application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate Union Academy, in New Hanover county, and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within five miles from said institution.
Nov. 8th, 1854 11-1m

General Notices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Copartnership existing under the firm and style of H. & J. MAYER expires on the 22d day of March next, by mutual consent. HENRY MAYER. JOSEPH MAYER.
Wilmington, Nov. 23d, 1854.

THE undersigned, retiring from their present business, beg leave to inform their friends that they offer for sale their well selected stock of FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS and Clothing, Gloves, Hats, Caps, &c., at the greatest bargains ever offered to the people, at this place or elsewhere. They are determined to close their business before March next, and assure all those who are in need of any article in their line, that they will have a good opportunity to make an eligible purchase.
Our assortment is as usual, well, and with the greatest care selected at the North and *Europe* by one of the firm, Henry Mayer.
We have on hand a large stock of Silk, Cloths, Cassimere, &c. &c. &c. Also, Goods, such as Shirt Linen, (German and Irish) Russia Sheeting; Pillow Case Linen; Damask Table Cloth; Diaper and Handkerchiefs; all imported by ourselves, which will be sold 25 per cent less than their value.
To Store Keepers and Planters we will say that they can buy goods at much less price than they can at the Northern cities. All we ask is a call to convince yourselves of the above, as the stock must be sold. H. & J. MAYER.
P. S. JACOB MAYER, one of the silen partners, has just returned from Europe, and he will assist us in our business for a short time, and he will be pleased to see all his former friends and customers and he will feel much pleasure in attending to them.
Wilmington, Nov. 25th, 1854. 13-4t

$75 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.
WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
Sept. 8. No. 1 Grante Row.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

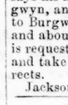
Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.
FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.
It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.
For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 263-2t 45-tf

FOR SALE, AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE,
THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to the Temperance Division there. It is a good stand for a Store.
For particulars, enquire of either of the subscribers, at Long Creek. JAMES F. CROOM, WILLIAM H. STOVALL, S. S. SATCHWELL, } Committee to sell.
August 29th, 1854 304-6t52-tf

LOST,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal" office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

NOTICE.
DR. CUTLAR has removed to Front Street, a few doors North of Lippitt's Corner. 12-4t
Nov. 24 1854

General Notices.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1—50-tf

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale or Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

TAKEN UP
AND Committed to the jail of Onslow county, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, a negro boy, who says his name is JIM, and belongs to T. Pollock Burgwyn, and runaway from the Bryan plantation, given to Burgwyn by George Pollock. Jim is about 21 years old, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. M. L. F. REDD, Sheriff.
Jacksonville, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1854 10-tf

WANTED,
A COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHER, for district No. 23, on Colvins Creek, New Hanover county, apply to JOEL L. MOORE, A. M. COLVIN, JNO. HENRY, } Committee.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compare with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantation, etc., mounted with their improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that he can get him, his Negro man GEORGE, who run away from the subscriber on the 8th inst. George was raised about 40 miles from Richmond, Va., where he was sold to a trader about four months ago. He is about 20 years of age, very dark. W. D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 13, 1854 31-1t—8-tf

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL. The Mill is in perfect order, with a 52 inch Circular Saw, 18 horse power Engine. Refer to Charles Montague, of Fayetteville, for quality of the Mill. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to JOHN A. SANDERS.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

MY WHEREABOUTS.
THE subscriber would take this method of informing his friends in Duplin, Wayne and Sampson, and his acquaintances generally, that he is at present engaged in the store of Mr. A. B. McCaleb, on Market street, near Market Dock, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. Goods will be sold low, and no pains spared to please. JACOB W. CARR.
Wilmington, Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

FALL STYLE DRESS HATS.
EXTRA French and American Manufacture light fine and graceful. 4 different styles. Hats fitted to the most irregular shaped Heads. Call and give our Conformateur a trial. C. MYERS,
Oct. 27th, 1854 Hat and Cap Emporium.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has 1600 ACRES OF LAND, about 50 miles from Wilmington, on both sides the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, on which is an abundance of the best Lightwood for Tar, which he will rent on reasonable terms to any responsible persons, to be worked during the present Fall and Winter. Those having hands to spare can do well by making an early application.
ALFRED SMITH.
Whiteville, N. C. 8-2m
Oct. 27th, 1854

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, cutting timber, chopping or defacing trees, or trespassing in any manner whatever upon their Lands situated in Duplin county, as the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against all offenders. WM. R. PICKETT, HESTER PICKETT.
Duplin co., Oct. 6th, 1854 5-3m*

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOREWARNS all persons from hunting with Gun or Dog, feeding or penning stock, or trespassing in any way upon any of our Lands situated in Bladen County. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. W. H. BEATTY, D. P. BEATTY, CALVIN J. DICKSON.
Bladen co., N. C., Sept. 15th, 1854. 2-3m.

NOTICE,
APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in Session, for the establishment of a public Ferry on Black River, in New Hanover County, at the Point known as Charles Henry's Landing.
Nov. 24 1854 12-1m

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Suda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.
IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been for years used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

Certificates.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll:
BALTIMORE, Jan. 10th, 1853.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried everything that I had seen used, but with little success; and after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. Ds., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me most effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE; New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 10, '51.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfull, &c. J. B. SEAVY, M D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarhoea or Bowel Complaints, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said it might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 14th, 1854 240-1m-taw-41-6m

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 2d day of Oct., 1854, and will be continued for a term of ten months, divided into two sessions. The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies usually taught in a preparatory school.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$8 to $12
Academic	16
Collegiate	20

Board will vary from $8 to $10 per month.
For further particulars, address N. N. NIXON,
Fres't Board of Trustees, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 28th, 1854 24-3t—5-tf

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.
THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 18th inst. The services of Mr. Wm. G. Barton, a graduate of one of the oldest and most respectable Colleges on the continent of Europe, have been secured. The various branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education will be thoroughly taught. Mr. Barton will also take classes in French and Spanish; and, having studied and spoken these languages in France and Spain, he feels confident of being able to impart their correct pronunciation and of communicating a thorough knowledge of them. From Mr. Barton's experience in teaching, and his acquaintance with the most electic system, now practised in Europe and the United States, it is presumed that satisfaction and justice will be rendered to the public.

RATES OF TUITION:

Beginners	$7 00
2nd Class	$11 00
3rd Class including Languages and higher branches of Mathematics	$15 00

ALLMAND A. McKOY, JOHN R. BEAMAN, THOMAS M. LEE, WILLIAM C. DRAUGHORN, HOSEA J. HOBBS, } Committee.
Sept. 22d, 1854 3-3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE 3d Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 7th day of August next.
The principal is now on a tour north, for the purpose of purchasing a complete set of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus; also to make such additions to our present Library as the advancement of the pupils require.
We shall thus be enabled to open the next session with renewed facilities for imparting knowledge, and such as are possessed by but few institutions of the kind in our country.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, June 22, 1854 42-tf

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THIS Institution commences its second session under the new organization, on the 1st day of May, and will close the last day of November, 1854.
Rev'd James H. Brent, A. B., President, with a full and competent faculty. $70 00 per session will cover the entire expense for Tuition and Board in the Collegiate course, and $100 will entitle to the full course and all the ornamental branches. $60 will cover the expenses for Board and Tuition in the Primary Department. Ornamental branches extra at the usual charge. Half payable in advance.
The Board of Stockholders have taken great pains in procuring facilities for giving a thorough education, and solicit a liberal share of patronage. Students received any time.
For particular information address the President of the Faculty, or the subscriber. WM. K. LANE,
Pres't. Board Stockholders.
May 5th, 1854 35-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20—16-1y

WANTED,
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Immanuel Kornegay vs. Blaney Williams. Original Attachment, levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Blaney Williams to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville on the third Monday of January, 1855, to defend the said suit, or Judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1854.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
November 24th, 1854 [pr. adv. $5.] 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1854. Branch Williams vs. Blaney Williams.—Original Attachment, levied on the defendant't real estate, and certain slaves and articles of personal property.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1854.

CORRECTION.—In one of the Court advertisements from Duplin county, on the first page of this paper, the name of James Smith appears where it should read *Jonas Smith*.

The President's Message.

We publish this interesting document in full, and would recommend its perusal to our readers generally. It will amply repay it On examination it will be seen that it is especially free from vague generalities and unmeaning verbiage—frank, direct and explicit—characterized by boldness and ability, and above concealment or evasion.

The President alludes to the many calamities which have visited the country, and the still greater blessings which she has enjoyed, affording ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to Providence.—Our attention has been arrested by painful interest in the affairs of Europe, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken her. It has been the constant endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations. The wise policy of our government, which seeks to avoid entangling alliances, has saved us from many complications. But in spite of this, and of our geographical isolation, an increasing spirit of interference with our foreign policy has, from time to time, been manifested by some of the governments of Europe, in contravention of the established principles of international law. We leave transatlantic nations to regulate their own affairs. We claim for the independent nations of this continent the same right, and will submit to no interference. Some European powers have not liked the territorial expansion of the United States, however justly effected, although the same powers have themselves grasped possessions in every sea and on every continent. The authoritative recognition of the great principles of maritime law, for which this country has always contended—that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war, and that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemies' ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, have been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America. As yet, Russia is the only power which has acted in the matter. Some others would, if combined with an additional provision for the renunciation of privateering, to which the President could not consent, for reasons fully and conclusively stated in the message.

The present state of the reciprocity treaty with the British provinces is adverted to. The public is aware of nearly all the facts connected with that matter.

The difficulties with France have been adjusted.—That government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the Minister of the United States; and after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain.

With Spain no progress has been made towards the settlement of the open questions between the countries, owing to the disturbed condition of Spain. The present authorities are believed to be more favorably disposed than the preceding to comply with our just demands.

It is recommended that notice should be given to the Government of Denmark of our intention to terminate the existing Convention with that power with reference to the Sound Dues.

Owing probably to the disturbed condition of Mexico numerous claims against that government for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remain unadjusted. It has been the anxious desire of the President to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican Republic and cause its territories to be respected.

Convenient avenues of transit across central America between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions is a matter of the first importance. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption. Perplexing questions between this country and Great Britain, supposed to have been set at rest by the treaty of April 9th, 1850, have been re-opened by a serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions. A re-adjustment is now under consideration.

The history of the Greytown affair is given—the frequent acts of aggression upon American property at Punta Arenas on the opposite side of the San Juan River, committed by the heterogeneons population of Greytown, and sanctioned by the so-called authorities of that lawless place—the attempt to exercise jurisdiction at the American settlement of Punta Arenas by a Greytown mob, who crossed over to arrest a captain of one of the transit Company's Steamers, knowing that no such jurisdiction would be acknowledged—the subsequent mobbing of the American Minister while in Greytown, are narrated, as well as the reasons given for the course pursued in the case. The community was lawless—dangerous to the lives and treasure of our citizens, acknowledging no regular authority—despicable in all respects, save the power to do mischief—no other course could be pursued towards such a community, than the infliction of such a chastisement as would teach it a lesson. Every effort was made to avoid the destruction of the place, but every proposition was met with scornful silence—the population—chiefly composed of Jamaica negroes, no doubt calculated on the support of a formidable European power. It would have been highly satisfactory if the objects of the "Cyane" mission could have been consummated without any act of public force, but the arrogant conduct of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative either to break up their establishment or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

The amount of revenue, during the last fiscal year from all sources, was $73,549,705, expenditures for the same period exclusive of payments on account of the public debt $51,018,249. The public debt at the commencement of the fiscal year was $67,346,628—at the close $44,975,456. The estimates submitted to Congress at the last session, from the various Executive Departments amounted to $38,406,581—the appropriations made, to the sum of $58,116,948. Of the excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than $20,000,000 was applicable to extraordinary objects having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Of these $10,000,000 went to meet the 3d article of the treaty with Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions. The recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports is therefore renewed. Frauds have been committed on the revenue by false entries on the books at four Custom-Houses, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky and Milwaulkie, and their detection rendered very difficult by the retiring officers, retaining possession of these books as their private property. There is no express provision on the subject—the attention of Congress is called to the state of the law in this matter.

The increase and re-organization of the army is recommended. It is now too small for the defence of our frontier settlers from Indian outrage. A bill of the last session increased the pay of the rank and file. A corresponding increase in the pay of officers is earnestly recommended.

The augmentation and improved organization of the Navy as recommended by the Head of that Department is earnestly pressed upon the attention of Congress. Our navy has not kept pace with the extension of our sea-coast or the growth of our commerce and mercantile marine. The attention of Congress is asked to the subject of providing increased safe-guards for life and property at sea, in view of the immense destruction of both during the past year, much of which, it is almost certain, was the result of criminal neglect.

The expenditures of the Post Office Department have been $8,710,907—gross receipts $6,955,986. Deficit $1,755,381. being a diminution of deficiency as compared with the preceding year of $361,756.

During the last fiscal year 11,070,935 acres of the public lands have been surveyed and 8,190,017 acres brought into market; 7,035,735 acres have been sold for $9,285,533. The whole amount of lands disposed of by sales, location under scrip or land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The sales exhibit an increase over the previous year of about six millions, and the sales during the current year show an increase over the past to an extent unparalleled in our history.

In regard to the granting of public lands for the construction of Railroads, the President is clearly of opinion that it is best to leave such works to private enterprise, regulated, and, when expedient, aided by the States. Already this class of works has been pressed forward beyond the means of the country—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound and safe calculations; when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital from the ordinary channels of business, the exorbitant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to stimulate this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress?

The views of the President upon the subject of internal improvements by the General Government, will be given in full in a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

We ask especial attention to the closing paragraphs of the Message, of which we attempt no synopsis, since they cannot possibly be made more condensed, nor a word be omitted without spoiling the beautiful simplicity and harmony of the noble thoughts which there find a fitting expression in noble words.

The Mails for Little River, S. C.

For some time past we have heard complaints from our Subscribers at Little River, of the non-arrival of their papers at the proper time, although we know that they have been regularly mailed by us Where the fault be, we are unable to say. We are assured that they are regularly despatched from the Post Office here, and the route agents on the Manchester Road assure us that they are as regularly put off at Whiteville, from which point they should go to their destination. From this it would appear that difficulty must exist at Whiteville or between that point and Little River—*where* or with whom, we do not know; we do know, however, that it is a matter of some moment to us, and of still greater moment to the merchants at Little River, who look for their market reports and commercial news to this point, as well as their private letters. We trust that some effort will be made to get this matter straight. We accuse nobody, for we do not know whom to accuse, but we wish to direct the attention of those concerned, so that whatever is wrong may be set right.

P. S. We have just heard from a gentleman from Little River, that the difficulty now is with the papers and letters from New York, and not with those from Wilmington, which go straight enough, since the recent arrangement has got fairly under way.—For this, the Northern office is alone to blame. The New York mail, for that section, is sent on in a seperate bag, under a brass lock, to Charleston, and sent from that point via Georgetown. The mail agents or postmasters on the Manchester Road have nothing to do with it.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE R. R.—A Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Democrat says, that the Whiteville Charter will not call for a two-thirds subscription on the part of the State, but will ask for an endorsement of her bonds. Nothing more will be asked. We do not know the provisions of the Bill introduced by Mr. Steele. It may be that the Democrat's correspondent does.

P. S.—Since the above was penned we have learned that the charter introduced by Mr. Steel, fixes the Capital of the proposed Company at $2,400,000, and provides that one-third being made up by individuals, the State shall endorse the bonds of the Company to the amount of the other two-thirds.—Without having given the subject much consideration, we are decidedly of the opinion that the amount of bonds proposed is too large, to much out of proportion to the Capital of the Company—too much of a credit business. However, we suppose we shall see and hear more about it, and be better able to make up our conclusions. As the matter stands, we can't much say that we like it.

The Wilmington and Charlotte R. R.

We have been somewhat surprised to learn that the above project is viewed with suspicion by some of the friends of the North Carolina Central R. R., from a fear that it would come in competition with that work, and thus tend in some measure at least, to depreciate the value of the individual and State Stock therein.

We cannot but regard these fears as utterly groundless, and entertained without a sufficient examination of the matter, which we think would tend to dissipate them entirely. In the first place the proposed Road is not designed to *tap* the Central Road at any point along its line. It is intended merely to connect with it at one end—at a point too, from which no produce now goes over the Central road for shipment or sale at any seaboard market. All produce now arriving at Charlotte goes over the Charlottee and South Carolina road to Charleston, and it is with that Road alone that the Wilmington Road could come into competition. That it would secure a large portion of North Carolina trade to North Carolina Markets, is an item not to be overlooked in the consideration. With this road we can compete for the rich trade of a section of our own State which now goes and must continue to go to Charleston under existing arrangements, and in entering this field of competition, we will not take a pound of produce from the Cars, or a dollar of revenue from the Treasury of any existing North Carolina work.

COLD WEATHER.—Isn't it cold. Not much chance for Yellow Fever such weather as this, nor for the trees having a second budding and leaving like they had in Charleston this fall after they had been stripped by the storm.

By the way, talking of second Springs, Mr. Bunting, Clerk of the County Court, showed us some days ago a pear of full size and apparently fully developed in every respect, being one of over four hundred composing the second crop of a tree belonging to Mr. Croom, of Long Creek District, in this county. The first crop we believe had been a large one. The same tree bore two crops last year.

TALL MUSIC.—*They say* that a new bass viol has just been finished in Germany which is so large that it takes two horses to draw the bow, and one stroke makes a sound that vibrates for six weeks.

Celt and Saxon.

The present war in the Crimea, like every war in Europe for centuries past, presents a strange phenomenon, namely the brilliant display of "Anglo Saxon" courage in the persons of Celtic soldiers—the desperate achievements of *English* forces composed of *Irish* and *Scotch* soldiers. At the battle of the Alma full one-half of the British loss was of men born in Ireland—of the other half a large proportion was made up of Scotch Highlanders and of other Celts, yet the despatches speak of the steady bull-dog courage of the English Infantry. During the encounter of the 5th, the heroes of the day were the Enniskilleners and the Scotch Greys; Irish and Scotch regiments, to a man. The 1st Royal, by whom they were supported are known as the "Royal Irish," and even of the line regiments more than one half is recruited in the two smaller divisions of the Empire.

At the most cursory glance, every one must see that there is considerable humbug in the whole matter. It is abominable humbug in the London Times and other English organs, prating from day to day, of the exclusive pluck and steadiness of the "Anglo-Saxon," when the battle is not fought by the Anglo-Saxons, but in fact by those races whom English policy has been busily engaged in rooting out of the sister Kingdom to make way for the exclusive occupancy of Mr. Bull. In the second place, it strikes us that the aforesaid Celts are great humbugs to be spilling their life-blood for those who would defame them the next day—proscribe them at home—hail their absence and expatriation as something desirable, in order that more room may be made for English colonization; and since they will fight for their oppressors and contemnors, we don't see that they have any thing better to expect than oppression and contempt. The verdict of history will be—served them right.

But for all this, it strikes us that the cant of Anglo-Saxonism in England and elsewhere, is pretty much humbug all over. Not one half of England is Saxon. Neither the ancient Brittons—nor the Danes were exterminated by the Saxon conqueror, a bit more than the latter were exterminated by the Normans—not as much as their brother Celts have been exterminated in Ireland or Scotland, and yet in the Highlands of the latter and through the four provinces of the former, they far outnumber the invading races.—Wherever British power has been carried, its battles have been fought, in a great measure by Irish and Highland troops, while the Cockney press has blated of Anglo-Saxon valour.

In all this twaddle new England has not been a whit behind old England and to read half their books and speeches one would be led to suppose that the whole world sprang from Plymouth Rock, and that the Southern and middle States were either off-shoots of the Pilgrim Stock, or if not so, then inferior and less godly. All this is twaddle. The country is composite. In the language of Bancroft, "our land was not more the recipient of the men of all countries than of their ideas Annihilate the past of any one leading nation of the world and our destiny would have been changed. Italy and Spain, in the persons of Columbus and Isabella, joined together for the great discovery that opened America for emigration and commerce; France contributed to its independence; the search for the origin of the language we speak carries us to India; our religion is from Palestine; of the hymns sung in our churches some were first heard in Italy, some in the deserts of Arabia, some on the banks of the Euphrates; our arts come from Greece, our jurisprudence from Rome, our maritime code from Russia; England taught us the system of representative government; the noble republic of the United Provinces bequeathed to us, in the world of thought, the prolific principle of federal union. Our country stands, therefore more than any other, as the realization of the unity of the race."

The North Eastern Railroad.

The Darlington, S. C. Flag, of the 30th Nov., says: It is now almost certain that the North Eastern Railroad will be abandoned. The proceedings of our Legislature will show that the people of Charleston are unwilling to submit to a further taxation for Railroads, and we know the fact, that the Court of Appeals has been ready since last January, to decide that the subscriptions already made by the City Council are unlawful and invalid. No doubt the Legislature will confirm what has already been done, but nothing more will be done by the City Council. How then is the North Eastern Road to be built? Simply—no how."

The Charleston and North Eastern Road, as most of our readers are aware, was a project started to counteract the effects of the building of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and to prevent the diversion of any portion of the trade of the Pee Dee country from Charleston to Wilmington. It was a spasmodic effort to repair the effects of the great mistake made by Charleston in refusing to meet Wilmington half-way, in the construction of a Railroad between the two points. That it will be built for a great many years to come, appears very far from probable, and with the failure of that probability passes away the various schemes for tapping the coal regions of North Carolina, as well as for the construction of the old Metropolitan route to which it had given a sort of galvanic vitality.

These are not times for wild or visionary projects—for diverting things from their natural channels, for the commencement of speculative movements, with a view of building up new and untried plans or place, while these already tried have to encounter terrible difficulties in the transaction of their business

We notice that a bill has already been introduced in the Senate for a railroad connection between Greensboro' and Danville. We have no idea that it will pass at this session, but the action upon it will show the present strength of the project.

A uniform Railroad guage in this State, as proposed by Mr. Thomas of Jackson, is out of the question, even in regard to those hereafter to be built.—It is presumable that future lines built South of the Cape Fear will connect with the Manchester Road, which has a different guage from the other railroads of the State. At any rate that road has a right to build branches, which will, of course be built on its own guage. Mr. Steele of Richmond has already introduced a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte R. R. Company, of course with the same guage as the Manchester Railroad.

The question of Temperance will not create much division. The existing license laws may be revised, but nothing radical attempted.

THREE FIRES IN NEWBERN.—The Newbern (N. C.) Journal gives accounts of three Fires in that town. On Monday last, about 3 o'clock, P. M., the Furniture, Saddle and Harness Stores, Carriage House and Stables, on Middle street, belonging to the Messrs. Dibble, were entirely consumed. Contents mostly saved. Loss estimated at about $1,500. On the next day, (Tuesday,) the roof of the house occupied by Mr. J. D. Beale, and also the house adjoining, was discovered to be on fire, but it was extinguished: but little damage sustained. The Journal says that these fires are believed to be the work of incendiaries, A negro woman and boy have been arrested and confined in jail, on suspicion of being the guilty parties.

Q-u-a-c-k! Q-u-a-c-k!! Q-u-a-c-k!!!

We publish from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a description of a new residence now approaching completion in that city, for Dr. S. P. Townsend, whom a cotemporary dubs "The Duke of Sarsaparilla."—Whether it is in allusion to this newly acquired title, or by way of delicate reference to the quackery by which the Dr. accumulated his fortune, that the Journal calls it a Ducal (Duck-al) palace, we have not been accurately informed It is certain, however, that the Dr. has now taken his place in the front rank of the Fifth Avenue Nobolity. He belongs to the "Upper Ten." The portals of the Walhalla, wherein feast the retired heroes of cod-fish and pork-dom have been opened unto him. He is essentially "one of 'em" A. P. P. P. B., a Preterpluperfect Brick. "Sum Punkin," with a touch of Squash.

"Whatever is, is right" so Pope says,—we think it is Pope—not the Roman Pontiff, but the English bard, and therefore it is right that Dr. S. P. Townsend, (where did he graduate?) should become the Duke of Sarsaparilla and make a princely fortune by the sale of molasses and water, and that useful men and not humbugs—honest and honorable members of various professions, gentlemen and men of education and refinement should toil and moil through this world, finding it far from holiday business. We repeat, it is all right, but somehow it is a little hard too.

Townsend is a shrewd fellow—although he used to call his medicine "Sasirilla," and rather murder the Queen's English in a general way, though not perhaps with as ferocious an intent as the Russians bring to the work. He used to advertise very extensively and the gooses of newspaper publishers let him have space for little or nothing—*he* was shrewd in advertising, they fools to be jewed by him. He is worth millions, perhaps—they, generally speaking, not worth a cent. Serves them right.

Virginia Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled last Thursday at Staunton, and adjourned at midnight on Saturday, having made the following nominations:

For Governor—Henry A. Wise, of Accomac
Lt. Governor—Elisha W. McComas, of Kanawha.
Att'y General—Willis P. Bocock, of Appomatox.

☞ The London Times says that recruiting is going on in the United Kingdom at the rate of one thousand a week. It will have to go on faster than that, if they expect to do anything with the Russians.

☞ Some of our friends have suggested the propriety of an invitation being extended to the Legislature to make a Christmas visit to Wilmington, as the guests of the Town. We like the idea It will give the members a chance to see for themselves and tend to open up better relations between the different portions of the State. We earnestly invite public attention to the matter. What say the Commissioners and the citizens generally?

☞ We have had the pleasure, within the last few days, of seeing here Mr. McMillan, one of our Representatives from this county, and Col. Meares, the Representative from Brunswick, both of whom have made a brief run down to attend to some indispensable private business. Col. Meares returned to Raleigh last evening. Mr. McMillan had to attend Onslow Court this week, on business connected with the estate of his late brother, Dr. McMillan, of that county.

Both of these gentlemen speak of the feeling in the Legislature towards this section and this town, as being of the most friendly character, especially among our western brethren of both parties. Some jealousies there may be—it is hardly possible to avoid them—but upon the whole there is a feeling of State pride connected with the growth and enterprise of this place, from which we are led to hope for the best results, as we feel certain that a liberal and conciliatory spirit will be fully reciprocated and cultivated by the Representatives from this part of the State.

Official Vote for Governor.

The Standard, of the 6th inst., says:—The official vote for Governor of North Corolina, at the last election, as ascertained by the joint committee and announced in the House of Commons in th epresence of the members of both Houses, on Saturday last, is as follows:

For Thomas Bragg,	48,705
For Alfred Dockery,	46,644
Mr. Bragg's maj.	2,061

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bright was elected president, pro tem.

In the House of Representatives the standing committees were announced and are the same as at the last session, except in such committees as there were vacancies to be filled.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill reducing the duty on railroad iron or allowing an extended credit on the same.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was lost, and the resolution was then adopted by a vote of—ayes 97, noes 71.

No other business of importance was transacted.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—The Steam Ship *Cahawba* has arrived at this port from New York, *via* Havana. She has, however, brought no intelligenee of any interest. She left Havana on the 1st instant.

RESPITED.—Jonathan Baker, who was to have been hung here yesterday was respited by the Governor until Friday, the 29th December. A petition, numerously signed, went from this place for a pardon. *North Carolinian, 2nd inst.*

Later from Europe.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, arrived at New York on the 29th ult., from Liverpool, which port she left on the 18th ult.

The siege of Sebastopol is progressing slowly.

All the Mail Steamers have been taken by the British Government, to transport instantly, reinforcements to the Crimea; therefore no Mail steamer will leave Liverpool for America until the 29th, the *Niagara* having been taken off the Halifax route.

Nothing really later or important had been received in Liverpool since the departure of the *Baltic* on the 15th inst.

The field fighting before Sebastopol had temporarily ceased.

Dispatches, both Russians and British, say that the siege is progressing regularly, and that preparations are making for an assault.

Both parties want reinforcements.

The Russians begin to want ammunition.

The Allies have been reduced by battle and disease to 50,000 men.

The winter was setting in severely.

The weather in the black Sea had been stormy, and two Turkish frigates had been wrecked.

The great hospital at Sebastopol, containing 2,000 wounded, had been burned by the shells of the Allies.

A large French loan is spoken of.

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Both Houses of Congress were organized at noon to-day. Mr. Cass was appointed president of the Senate *protem*, Mr. Atchison having sent a letter resigning the presidency, and saying that he would not be able to reach Washington till the middle of December.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish information touching the refusal of France to permit Mr. Soule to pass through on his way to Madrid.—The resolution was laid over.

After some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

Dreadful Snow Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A great snow storm is raging throughout the Western part of New York. It is terrific on the Hudson, and several boats are said to have been sunk.

The Legislature.

In the Senate on Monday, Messrs. Hoke, Mitchell and Brogden, were announced as the Senate branch of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Graham introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to enquire into the propriety of having certain improvements made in the arrangement of the grounds around the Capitol. Adopted.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on the part of the Senate:

Joint Select Committee on the Revisal of the Statutes.—Messrs. Biggs, Graham, Eaton, Fisher, Ashe Haughton.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, introduced a bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1852–3 entitled an act to incorporate the Charleston, Blue Ride and Chatanooga Railroad company, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Tayloe introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of passing a lien law for the benefit of ship carpenters, house carpenters and others, which was adopted.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the propriety of passing an act to require all railroads built in the State, to be constructed with a uniform guage. Adopted.

[There are already two different guages in the State. To pass this law would cut off one or other of our Railroads from farther connections. The Wilmington & Manchester and the Wilmington & Raliegh Railroads have not the same gunge.—*Ed. Jour.*]

The house of Commons, having on Saturday, passed a resolution adopting Jefferson's manual of Parliamentary usage, so far as it does not conflict with the rules and joint rules already adopted, the question came up on Monday to reconsider the vote by which that resolution was adopted, the objection being that Jefferson's manual contained the Rule known as the "previous question," accoiding to which the calling for the "previous question" upon any measure cuts of all farther debate upon it during the session; many members of both parties were opposed to this. The motion to reconsider virtually passed by a vote of 79 to 31.

The following Committees were announced:

On Part of the House to Revise Statues:—Messrs. Shepherd, Dargan, Jordan, Winston, Amis and Dortch.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Dargan, Humphrey, Holland, Bryson and Wright.

On Monuments.—Messrs. Hill, Johnson and Regan.

On Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Bynum, of Northampton, Caldwell, of Rowan, Lancaster, Turner and Houston.

On Deaf, Dumb and Blind.—Messrs. Jordan, Barringer, Williams, of Warren, Philips and Mebane.

On Corporations.—Messrs. Steele, Singletary, Outlaw, Caldwell, of Rowan, Patterson, Norment, Whitlock, Philips, and Whitaker

Mr McMillan introduced a bill to charter the Bank of Wilmington. Read and ordered to be printed

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State in reference to electing Justice of the Peace by popular vote.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill relative to Rail Road accidents. The bill provides that in cases where a life is lost by negligence, the Company shall pay to the family of the deceased $5,000, recoverable before any Superior Court.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Boyd introduced a bill allowing compensation to Justices of the Peace for taking the lists of taxable property. [A just measure.]

A bill was introduced to incorporate the French Broad Railroad Company.

Mr. George W. Brooks, was elected Comptroller, by a large majority of both houses—indeed almost unanimously. We don't know Mr. Brooks. He is from Person county, we believe.

Mr. Haughton introduced a bill to authorize the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to issue bonds and for other purposes

In the House Mr. Settle introduced a series of resolutions on the subject of slavery. Ordered to be printed. Mr. Leach of Davidson moved the appointment of a joint select Committee to be called the Committee on Federal Relations, to take into consideration all subjects coming before the House of a Federal character. The South ought to present an undivided front. Mr. Williams of New Hanover thought the introduction of such resolutions productive of no good. They had produced struggles and discussions in former Legislatures. He thought North Carolina had already dealt too much in national politics, and that the resolutions of Mr. Settle were mere expressions of opinion and an empty form. Mr. Settle did not think the resolutions an unmeaning form—the time had come to act. Mr. Jordan thought that North Carolina would be prepared to act at the proper time, but he thought the appointment of the proposed Committee an unmeaning ceremony. Mr. Leach wanted Mr. Settle's resolutions referred to a select Committee. Mr. Steele went for the appointment of the select Committee—he wanted a platform built on the subject of Slavery. Mr. Barringer remarked that in his experience he had never seen the introduction of political resolutions productive of much good to North Carolina, other things should claim the attention of the Legislature—Internal Improvements, Finance, &c.; the State debt had to be provided for. No sooner had the Senators been elected than two sets of resolutions were introduced. He asked if the introduction of such resolutions would have a tendency to conciliate the two parties. Mr. Settle remarked that it was not his intention in the introduction of the resolutions to make political capital thereby; he had offered the resolutions with the hope of uniting the two parties. He moved that Mr. Leach's resolution to raise a Federal Committee be laid on the table, which was not agreed to. The House refused to lay on the table. Mr. Leach withdrew his resolution for the present, to give time for reflection, with the understanding that the subject should be brought up again.

Mr. McKesson introduced a Bill to incorporate the Western Rail Road Company, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements

Mr. Carmichael introduced a Bill to distribute the Common School Fund among the several Counties according to the White population, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. J. H. Headen introduced a Bill to Incorporate the Chatham Rail Road Company, which was ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Steele introduced a Bill to Incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road Company. Mr. Steele desired, inasmuch as the Bill was an important one, that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement, which was agreed to.

The House concurred in a resolution from the Senate proposing to raise a select joint Committee consisting of five from each House, on the subject of Banking.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, transmitting the report of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company; also, a list of Justices of Peace who have resigned since the last session. It was ordered that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to print the Report.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to charter the Danville and Greensboro' Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. [This is the much-talked of Danville connection.]

Several ineffectual ballotings were had for Solicitor of the 4th Judicial Circuit, Messrs. Ruffin, Lanceasr and Stedman being in nomination.

Both Houses went into an election for Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit. Judge Person received 145 votes, and was therefore elected. There was no opposition.

In the House some discussion arose in regard to the disposition to be made of certain petitions on the subject of Temperance, which were finally read and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. They were understood to ask for the enactment of a prohibitory law.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, said he was not a son of temperance nor was he an advocate for any stringent law on the subject of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but thought some action should be had in the revisal of the existing laws on the subject.

This seems to be a pretty general impression Anything like prohibition is out of the que tion.

The joint select committee on Banking, consists of Messrs. Wilder of Wake, Fisher of Rowan, Cherry of Bertie, Gilmer of Guilford, and McDowell of Bladen, Senators, and Messrs. Cansler of Lincoln, Steel of Richmond, Myers of ———, Green of Craven, and Caldwell of Guilford, members of the House.

Both Houses adjourned till Friday.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Haughton presented a memorial in reference to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to enquire into the expediency of requiring executors of last wills and testaments, to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. Mr. Mitchell also introduced a bill to amend and keep in force an act to incorporate the Yadkin Navigation Company, and to provide for subscripton on the part of the State. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to incorporate the McCulloch Copper and Gold Minnig Company. Referred to to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State [The bill provides for an election to ascertain the will of the voters of the State, and if a majority vote for a convention, for an election of delegates to a convention to amend the constitution.]

Mr. Graham moved that it be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday next; which after a short debate was adopted.

Mr. Fennel introduced a bill to incorporate Union Academy in the county of New Hanover and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Biggs introduced a bill regulating the chartering of Banks and their dissolution. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

The following bills were read the second time:

A bill granting compensation to Justices of the Peace for taking lists of taxable property, committed to the Committee on Propositions and Orievances.

A bill to repal so much of the act of 1852 as provides for the appointment of a General Superintendent of Common Shools, referred to the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund.

In the House Mr. Williams of New Hanover, presented a memorial relating to pensions, Mr. Badham offered a similar memorial. Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Jarvis introduced a bill in relation to non-residents destroying wild fowl in Currituck, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Jordan spoke of the importance to inhabitants on the coast and said that last winter Yankee vessels came down and destroyed immense numbers of fowl. He hoped the rules would be supended and the bill placed on its second reading.

Mr. Dargan was opposed to Yankees destroying the fowls. He remarked one part of the bill said they frightened them away. He was in favor of the ducks and all other birds having their rights, and he looked upon the conduct of the Yankees as an invasion, and that they should be taught what was *meum et teum*.

The rules were suspended and the bill relating to the wild fowl of Currituck was put on its second reading and passed.

Mr. Mann remarked that the bill might appear a strange one to western members. He stated that a large portion of Currituck county was not adapted to agricultural products and the wild fowls collecting there during the fall and winter months was almost the only means the inhabitants possessed for a livelihood For this reason he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Vance, of Buncombe, said he felt interested in the bill, and although it was a *fowl* subject he hoped it would have fair play. He thought the whole coast should be protected from similar depredations.

On motion of Mr. Jordan the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Meares introduced a bill incorporating the Cape Fear and Waccamaw Lumber Company, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Dargan introduced a bill to change the times of holding Superior Court in the counties of Sampson and Cumberland. Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, moved to take from the table the bill incorporating the Bank of Wilmington, and that it be referred to the Committee on Banking, which was agreed to.—Mr. Whitfield introduced a bill to amend the Statute relating to Attornies at Law. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to pay Witnesses and Jurors in the county of Onslow one dollar a day each, and a like sum for every thirty miles travel—Mr. Oglesby introduced a similar bill for Carteret county. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills. Mr. Chadwick introduced a bill to incorporate the Union Bank of New-Berne; Mr. A. H. Caldwell introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank at Salisbury.—Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee Banking.

In the Senate on Saturday last not much of special interest appears to have been done. The bill for allowing Compensation to Justices of the Peace for taking lists of taxable property, passed its second reading. An ineffectual effort was made to elect a Solicitor for the 4th Judical District.

In the House, Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, presented a report in relation to the Cape Fear Bank, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Shipp (whig,) submitted a bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, (others than Democrats see little use in this thing as it now stands.)

The bill and report on the subject of increasing the salaries of State officers were laid on the table—killed we believe, for this Session at least.

A bill in relation to the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road passed its second reading.

The votes for Governor were opened and counted in presence of both Houses,—there appeared for Thomas Bragg 48,705 votes—for Alfred Dockery 46,644. Mr. Bragg was declared duly elected.

On Monday the Senate passed the Bill to protect waterfowl in Currituck county, as also a joint resolution to pay W. W. Holden $601 25 for printing, and J. H. Decartaret $66 for binding the Revised Code.

Various bills were introduced with relation to Plank Roads. Free Suffrage was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

In the House, various petitions on the subject of Banking were presented. The Committee on Enrolled Bills was announced to consist of Messrs. White, of Bladen, Leach, of Davidson, Hill and Wilkins.

Considerable time was consumed in the discussion of a motion to go into the election of a Solicitor for the 4th District.

Mr. Dortch introdnced a bill to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for the election of Judges for a term of years. Also, a bill to incorporate the Bank of Goldsboro'.

Mr. A. J. Jones introduced a bill to regulate civil processes.

A bill concerning the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road; was taken up and passed its third reading.

Official Vote for Governor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The official vote for governor of New York gives Clark a majority of only 319.

Arrival of the Empire City—Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The steamer Empire City, from Havana, with dates to the 23d, arrived here today. Reports of rising in various parts of the Island were quite prevalent, but it is believed all are without foundation. It was said that a court martial at Barracoa had condemned nineteen recently returned Creoles to be shot, and that the sentence was carried into execution.

The gay season had commenced at Havana with brilliant festival.

A company of wharf negroes drew a prize of $100,000 in a lottery on the 18th.

Schools are to be established at Havana, in which all the arts and sciences are to be taught gratis.

New rules have been issued for the suppression of the slaves trade.

Trouble was anticipated from the troops at Havana on the 19th, on the occasion of the proclamation of the new constitution. All, however, passed off quietly, but the city guards were doubled on that day.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Sugars are held above the views of buyers; prices are only nominal and sales limited. A Spanish house had taken the crops of the estates at $10 50 per box of 17 arrobas net. The stock is reduced to 50,000 boxes. The new crop is expected very soon. Molasses.—The new crop in market is held at 4 rials per keg. Rice.—A lot rated as inferior, from Charleston, realized 15 rials per arroba. Lard has slightly advanced. Lumber.—A cargo pitch, from Jacksonville, sold at $28. Box Shooks are dull at 12 *rials*; molasses hogshead shooks very scarce at $3; sugar do. also scarce at the same price. Freights.—Several vessels have left in ballast, and freights are very dull. Exchange on London 13¾@14 premium; on New York 1½@2 prem.

Tremendous Gale at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 4 —A tremendous gale of wind last night drove many vessels ashore. The storm is also very severe at the Eastward and the roads are blocked up by trees blown down in every direction.

A DUCAL PALACE IN NEW YORK.—The magnificent structure now approaching completion, on the corner of 34th street and Fifth avenue, for Dr. S. Townsend, of sarsaparilla memory, excites almost as much of wonderment and curiosity as did ever its more pretending contemporary, the Crystal Palace. Though having a very imposing exterior of handsomely wrought brown stone, an observer would scarcely suspect it of surpassing in costly elegance any private mansion in the New World, and vieing with the most renowned mansions and halls of the Old. A brief discription will convey some idea of this new claimant to the attention of wonder seekers and letter writers.

The building is 90 by 56 feet, and occupies five lots of ground, in an elevated position, which cost $42,000 Its general appearance is of the rich, massave character common to first-class houses, though internally the arrangements have the claim of originality. It has been remarked, however, by those who have visited the European continent, that the house has some resemblance to the resident of the late Duke of Parma. Upon entering, the visitor finds himself at the threshhold of a grand hall, flanked on either side by by tiers of galleries and columns, which extend upward to the roof, where they terminate under a gorgeous dome. The galleries, walls and columns are all decorated in the richest manner, with fresco-painting, gilding and elaborate mouldings. The prevailing color employed in decorating the ceilings being blue, relieved with gold, these are presented most prominently to the eye, but the effect of the whole, when first beheld, is to bewilder with a sense of magnificense.

The columns supporting the galleries through the several stories are sixty in number, of the Corinthian style, which are sustained at the base, on the first story, by pillasters of scagliola. Passing to the rear, in one corner of the edifice, is a grand spiral staircase, having a diameter of about twenty feet, and terminating in the highest story, beneath a rich dome. Niches at the sides are to be filled with appropriate pieces of statuary, and decorations in plaster. Fresco, gold and carved wood are introduced at the discretion of the artist. The cost of this starway will not be far from $3,000

The chambers and other apartments above are all finished in the same superb style. The fresco-paintings upon the walls generally represent scenes in Italy, though there are many figures, scrolls, &c., purely fanciful; other portions, such as are designed for the picture gallery and library, are classic; the bathing rooms are furnished with nymphs and Juvenile angels, &c. One of the "curiosities" is a chapel for religious worship, which occupies a portion of the 3d and 4th stories. The apartment is 33 by 16½ feet, finished in the Gothic style, and is to be provided with a superb alterpiece to represent the baptism of the redeemer. The requisite amount of "dim, religious light," properly colored, enters through a single circular window of stained glass. There is also a gymnasium, with suitable apparatus for physical exercise, and a bowling saloon. The upper floors being too lofty to receive water from the public works, a tank is provided, into which water for the baths, &c., will be forced by a pump. The picture gallery is 28 by 24 feet, and it is said that twenty pictures for it are in course of preparation in Italy, by the best living masters, at an average cost of $1,000 each. Some of the apartments are provided with very costly fire-places. We noticed one of beautiful Italian marble, which cost $400. The entire cost of the building and ground is estimated at $200.000; the contract for stone is about $30,000; fresco-painting $6,000; plastering, from $8,000 to $10,000, and the carpenters' contract is about $30,000. Such in brief, is the last and greatest of the great "up-town" houses. *N. Y. Jour. Com.*

SCHR. MYROVER.—We were pleased to notice yesterday another new vessel lying at one of our wharves, bearing the above title, in compliment to Mr. H. L. Myrover, of Fayetteville. We were shown over the vessel by her gentlemanly consignee, T. C. Worth, and must say that we think her one of the finest vessels we have looked at in some time. She was built at Union Township, N. J, and is intended to ply as a regular packet in McCready, Mott & Co.'s line, between this place and New York. Her length of deck is 127 feet, length of keel 118 feet, breadth of beam 30 feet, depth of hold, 10 feet 4 inches; measures 355 65-95 tons, and can carry 4,000 bbls. She is stanchly built, and has a fine cabin, nicely fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. Her commander, Capt. Horton, is an experienced seaman, a clever gentleman, and is in every way worthy to command so fine a vessel. She is owned in Fayetteville, this place, and New York. We wish the Myrover a successful career, and trust that she may prove profitable to her owners.—*Herald, 5th inst.*

PROVISIONS FOR THE ALLIED FORCES!—The Albany Express says Messrs. Van Santvoord & Co., agents of the Swiftsure line of freight barges, received and forwarded a cargo of "Extra Indiana Mess Beef," weighing 110 tons, consigned to a firm in London, and intended for the Crimea. It was packed at Chicago, and the charges paid on it for transportation to Albany amounted to over one thousand dollars.

The attention of our readers is called to Professor Holloway's Advertisement in another part of our columns. The world wide renown of his Pills and Ointment are too well known to require much comment from us; but they are, with, out doubt, the most efficacious remedies for many complaints. Many of our readers have derived immense benefit from using the Pills in cases of bile, and general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and no cutaneous disease can resist the curative powers of the Ointment,—the effect it has on the human frame is certainly astonishing.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

JUST RECEIVED PER SCHOONER CHARLES MILLS—25 barrels Sweet Connecticut Cider, for sale by Dec. 4 W. H. McKOY.

WESTERN BACON.—14 hhds prime Sides and Shoulders, for sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & Co.

ALUM SALT.—A new supply, in Store and for sale by Dec. 4th, 1854 B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

LIME.—1,400 casks fresh burnt LIME, in fine order, now landing—for sale by Nov. 23 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Burdon Burrow's Elixir Vitæ.

Its virtues have been endorsed by DIVINES, EDITORS, LAWYERS, CHEMISTS, and other eminent individuals. By the MASONIC AND ODD FELLOW'S LODGES of Norfolk. By 5,000 citizens of the city of Norfolk, and town of Portsmouth, and every one of their 25,000 inhabitants, are living witness of its extraordinary virtues upon themselves or some friend and acquaintance. Remember certificates of cures performed in this city, where the medicine is prepared, are alone published. Numerous persons take it every Spring and Fall, and all who have adopted so wise a course require no other medicines, and the testimony of all after using a few bottles is, I have derived more benefit from its use than from all the medicines I ever drugged my system with. If there are worms in the body it will kill and expel them. It will remove and cure the worst carbunkle, and if drank freely during inflammations, mortification can never ensue.

Burrow's Elixir Vitæ.

Extracts from an Editorial notice in the Portsmouth, Va. Globe, July, 13, 1854.

The Editor says: In this community this medicine scarcely requires a notice, it has been so often tested and its virtues so well known from the numerous cases of its successful use, that it is sold now just as readily without prescription or recommendation for the diseases for which it is recommended, as quinine is for chills.

☞ In the local column of the Norfolk Daily *Courier*, the Editor in speaking of this preparation says:—It is certainly a great medicine, and within our own knowledge has restored those who were considered beyond all human aid. Time would fail to enumerate those cured of the various Chronic Diseases, Nervous Disorders, Ulcers, Putrid Throat, Fevers, Syphilis Dyspepsia Incapacitated Youths, Ague and Fever, &c., ad infinitum.

☞ The genuine is for sale in Wilmington, by A. O. Bradley, and by all dealers in Medicines.

Oct 24th, 1854 D5.-d&w-2w

$500 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that one John R. Young and one John M. Giles, who stand charged with the crime of murder in the County of Onslow, have fled beyond the limits of the State,

Now to the end that they may be brought to justice, I hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars each for the apprehension and delivery of the said John R. Young and John M. Giles to the Sheriff of Onslow County.

DESCRIPTION.

John R. Young is described to be about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, spare-made, blue eyes, and has lost a part of his forefinger.

John M. Giles is described to be about 23 or 24 years of age, light complexion, spare-made; is about five feet, eight or nine inches high, and weighs 130 or 140 pounds.

Given under my hand and attested with the great L. S. seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th November, A. D. 1854.

By the Governeor; DAVID S. REID.
SAM'L. F. ADAMS, Jr., Private Secretary.
Nov 29, 1854. 14-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY. John H. Bloodworth and others. In Equity. Petition for sale of lands.

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity of New Hanover County, made at the last Fall Term, I shall, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of January next, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, proceed to sell, at public auction, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date, the following lands, late the property of Timothy W. Bloodworth, deceased, to-wit:—Two tracts situate on Barren Inlet Creek, on the Sound, containing about one hundred and thirty-two acres, and two other tracts situated on the New-Berne road, about eight miles from Wilmington, known as the eight mile lands, and containing, together, about three hundred acres. The purchaser will be required to give notes, with approved sureties.

Given under my hand, at office, this 5th day of December, 1854. O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.

December 8th, 1854 14-ts

AUCTION.

$3.500 WORTH OF GOODS.—The subscriber will sell, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 19th day of December, his entire STOCK OF GOODS. Also, my store house is for rent. Persons desirous of going into business, will do well to attend. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale will continue until the entire stock is disposed of. N. FREDERICK.

Warsaw, Duplin county, Dec. 5th, 1854 14-ts

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at Harrell's store, New Hanover county, TWO VALUABLE NEGRO FELLOWS, if not disposed of beforehand.—Terms of sale, cash. THOS. W. DEVANE.

Dec. 8, 1854. 14-1t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale on Tuesday, the 12th of this month, the place known as SNEED'S FERRY, which is pleasantly situated on New River;—for business not to be surpassed in its natural advantages.

At the same time two HORSES, BUGGY, CARTS, BOAT, CANOES, NETS, SEINES, CORN, FODDER, CATTLE, HOGS, HOUSEHOLD, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, and a lot of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

MANSON & FULLER.

ONSLOW, N. C. Dec. 8th, 1854 14-ts

FOR SALE.

BY the consent of all parties in interest, the subscriber offers for sale, the late Benjiman King's interest (being one fourth) in the PHŒNIX STEM SAW MILL, situated at Georgetown.

The property may be traded for at any time before the 20th inst.

For terms and conditions, apply to the subscribers at Georgetown, S. C.

E. B. ROTHMAHLER, } Ex'rs
J. C. PORTER. }
Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 4th, 1854. 14-2t

COLUMBUS ACADEMY.

BY a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said Academy, the undersigned are authorized to engage the services of a Gentleman and Lady—a married gentleman and lady preferable—the former well qualified to prepare students for College, to take charge of the Institution. It is desired to have the next session of this School to commence the 15th of January next. Applicants for the situation can address the undersigned, at Whiteville, N. C.

CALVIN HAYNES,
Dec. 8, 1854.—14-4t W. M. BALDWIN.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the town of Masonville in New Hanover County formly known as Long Creek.

Nov. 24 1854 70-2td-2tw

IN A PACKAGE BY EXPRESS to-day, we find the following new books:

Eventide, by Effie Afton;
The Hearth Stone, by Samuel Osgood;
Fifty Years in both Hemispheres—5th supply;
Utah and the Mormons—4th supply;
Wood's Natural History—illustrated;
The Youth of Madame DeLohgueville, by Victor Cousin;
Capt. Canot, or twenty years of an African Slaver—4th sup;
The Cabin Boy's Story—2nd supply;
The Wide Awake Gift and Know-Nothing Token;
Our Honeymoon, from Punch—3rd supply;
Poetical Works of Coleridge;
Robert Bruce—6th supply;
Ned Musgrave, or the most unfortunate Man in the World, &c., &c., &c. For sale at

Dec. 7th J. T. MUNDS' Bookstore.

MORE CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—In addition to those recently advertised, we have three very handsome publications, recently issued, viz:

"The Zoological Museum—Gems of Natural History for Boys and Girls—25 spirited illustrations of Animals, with their names in eleven languages."

"Will you not tell us some Pretty Stories."—A collection of charming tales, translated from the German.

"The Green Boy and Other Stories—a Christmas Gift for Little Folks." For sale at

Dec. 5th S. W. WHITAKER'S.

COAL. 50 tons best RED ASH COAL, now landing.—Those wishing any will call and pay for it, *after* which it will be promptly delivered. T. C. WORTH.

Dec. 5th, 1854. Walker's wharf.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

South side Market street, opposite Carolina Hotel.

WILLIAM B JONES and DANIEL M. FOYLES, having formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the Town of Wilmington, beg leave to state that they have now on hand and for sale

20 bags Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffee;
25 bbls. Sugars, assorted kinds;
50 boxes Raisins, whole, half and quarters;
20 bbls. Mess Pork;
40 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
20 boxes extra and family Soap;
20 ½ " Colgates pale "
50 boxes Sugar, Lemon, Cream, Butter, Pic Nic and Soda Crackers;
100 sacks Table Salt;
4 bbls Snuff;
30 boxes Adamantine Candles;
10 " Starch;
25 bbls. Flour;
40 boxes Cheese, extra quality;
6 bbls. Lard;
12 kegs do.
5 " Goshen Butter;
20 boxes Codfish, 50 reams Wrapping Paper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cassia, Indigo, Pepper, Mustard, Molasses, Rice, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of *Liquors and Wines*, consisting in part of

Jamaica Rum, imported in 1832;
French Brandy, " " 1840;
Holland Gin, " " 1844;
Old Monongahela Whiskey, very fine;
Apple Brandy, " "
Whiskey, Rum, Gin, &c.
Madeira, Cherry, Malaga, Port and Muscat Wines;
16 dozen bottles Wild Cherry Bitters, an excellent article;
12 dozen bottles of fine Liquors and Wines.

The above articles, with others that we shall be receiving weekly, we will sell at small profits for the CASH, or on a SHORT CREDIT, to PUNCTUAL customers. Those who wish Groceries *charged* for ONE, TWO and THREE YEARS, will please let us know the same before the goods are put up.

We take this occasin to return our thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us individually, for the last few years, and hope that by strict attention to business to merit and and receive their custom in future.

All goods sold by us that do not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded.

☞ Orders from the Country promply attended to.

Dec. 7, 1854.—79-10—14-4t JONES & FOYLES.

New Era and Telegraph, Goldsboro', copy 4 time and forward bill to this office.

MARRIED

In this County, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. R. B Drane, Mr. DAVID E. BUNTING to Miss LUCY A. WILKINGS.

In this town, on the 29th November, by the Rev. M. B. Grier, Mr. W. L. ROBINSON, to Mrs. V. E. HAYWARD, daughter of Dr. Griffin M. Holland, of Tallahassee, Florida.

In Rockingham Co., on the 16th inst., by Rev. E. Dodson, Col. J. W. COVINGTON, of Richmond Co., and Miss FANNIE, daughter of Hon. Thomas Settle, of the former county.

In Charleston, S. C., on the 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. H. VOLLERS, of this town, to Miss A. E. OLOND.

In Wayne county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Barnes Aycock, Esq., Mr. JAMES B. HOOKS, to Miss PEIRCY DANIEL, all of said county.

In this County, on the 30th Nov., by J. E. Banting, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM J. WALKER to Mrs. ANNA HUGGINS, all of this County.

DIED,

At his residence in Raleigh, on the 5th inst., of Scarlet Fever, JEREMIAH NIXON, Esq., aged about 49 years.

Mr. Nixon was a native and former citizen of New Hanover county, which he represented in the Legislature of the State previous to his removal to Raleigh. His death will cast a gloom over a large circle of relations and friends, attached to him by the recollection of his amiable qualities and sterling character. By his death, Wake county, and the State at large, loses one of her most useful and enterprising citizens, while the loss to his immediate family is one which cannot be repaired. Estimable in all the relations of life, above reproach as a man and as a citizen, few could have been worse spared, and none more sincerely mourned. The consolations of religion—the consciousness that he died as a christian should, may teach resignation, but cannot impart insensibility. The departure of a good man leaves a blank not easily filled—a wound which time alone can heal.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Nov. 29—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Bell, Moore, from Onslow county, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Wake, Jennings, from New york, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Exchange, White, from Baltimore, to Russel & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

30—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Sun, Rush from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Dec. 1—Schr. David Faust, Sharpe, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Dec 2—Schr. Lamartine, Briggs, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Dec. 2.—Schr. Vapor, Wilcox, from New York, to J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Independence, Smith, from Beaufort, N. C., to master, with fish, oysters, &c.

Schr. Charles Mills, Jackson, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown, with mdze.

Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Steamer Evergreen, Quirk, from Elizabethtown, to W. H McRary.

3—Brig Leghorn, Rose, from New Haven, Conn., in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

New Schr. Myrover, Horton, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Br. Schr. Wm. H. Clare, Pruden, from Bahama Islands, to T. C. Worth; with specie, fruit and salt.

Schr. Pedee, Baker, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Isabella Jewett, Keen, from New York, in ballast, to Russell & Bro.

Brig E. O. Holt, Grinnell, from Boston, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with mdze. and machinery for clarendon iron works.

Brig Tangier, Ford, from Boston, in ballast, to Kidder & Martin.

4—Schr. Champion, Chadwick, from Shallotte, to A. H VanBokkelen; with naval stores.

Schr. Margaret Jane, Galloway, from Lockwood's Folly, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with naval stores.

Schr. Eureka, ——, from Shallotte, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with naval stores.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Dec. 4—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Dec. 6.—Schr. Lilly, Jones, from N. York, to T. C. Worth, with mdze.

Dec. 6—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

CLEARED.

Nov. 30—Schr. Maria Jane, Somers, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores.

Dec. 1—Schr. Helene, Stutes, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Flora McDonal, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Wm. P. Elliott.

3 masted Schr. Alex. Mitchell, Finigan, for Lisbon, by Wm. M Harriss; with lumber and naval stores.

Brig Joseph Albion, Clark, for Porto Rico, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 30 bbls. tar, 111,000 feet lumber, 166,000 shingles.

Dec. 2—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Hope W. Gandy, Fargo, for New York, by George Harriss; with 50 bbls. pitch, 250 do. tar, 443 do. rosin, 101 do. spirits turpentine, 967 bush. pea nuts.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Dec. 2—Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 18 bales warp, 28 do. yarn, 15 do. sheeting, 168 do. cotton, 1,401 bushels pea nuts, 8 bbls. tar, 40 do. turpentine, 138 do. spirits turpentine, 967 do. rosin.

Br. Brig Mathew King, Cumming, for Liverpool, by J. & McRae & Co.; with naval stores.

Barque Coriuthian, Edgecombe, for Matanzas, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 127,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Onward, Smith, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 55 cords pine wood, 526 bushels pea nuts, 1,576 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J. Lippitt.

Dec. 5—Schr. Henry Atkins, Randall, for Cuba, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 100,000 feet lumber.

Hamburg Brig Conrad, Lafrenz, for St. Domingo, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Dec. 6.—Br. schr. Desdemona, Ingraham, for Bahama Islands, by T. C. Worth, with lumber, naval stores, &c.

Brig Eliza W. Denton, Myers for West Indies, by Adams, Bro. & Co., with lumber and shingles.

Dec. 7—Br. Brig Ariel, Parson, for London, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of this State, for a charter of the Dibble Carriage Company, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be located at Kinston, with liberty to establish branches in the surrounding Counties.

Dec. 1, 1854. 73-1t—14-4t

ZERMAN'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC TOOTHWASH.

TO THE LADIES.

NOTHING adds more to beauty than clean, white Teeth, and Gums of healthy color. The most beautiful face and vermillion lips become repulsive, if the latter, when they open, exhibit the horrible spectacle of neglected teeth. All who wish clean, white Teeth, healthy Gums, and a sweet breath, should give ZERMAN'S TOOTH WASH a trial

For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Agents,
Sept. 29, '54--21] Wilmington, N. C.
Herald and Commercial copy.

A BANTER.

AS Christmas is nearly at hand, and as a little fun could not be objectable, I propose to stake one hundred ($100) dollars that I have a boy [ANDREW,] that can beat any negro or white man on a foot race, on Christmas morning, there is in the Counties of Sampson or Duplin. The race to be run at Strickland's Depot. Any person wishing to indulge can find the subscriber at or near Strickland's, with the dimes.

Nov. 25. 70-tf B. WHITEHEAD.

Whitehurst's Gift Enterprise,

TO CLOSE JANUARY, 1855.

You had better get your Certificates soon, or you will lose the chance.

50,000 **WORTH OF REAL AND PERSONAL Estate for the People.—Magnificent Enterprise.—Liberal, Equitable and Certain.**—WHITEHURST'S DAGUERREOTYPE ENTERPRISE.

J. H. WHITEHURST has deeded to Trustees in trust for the benefit of the shareholders in the above enterprise $50,000 worth of real and personal estate, to be disposed of among the holders of certificates at the earliest possible date, after the sale of all shares. The certificates are $3 each, which entitles the holder to an equitable share in the within named magnificent collection of real and personal property; also, to one of Whitehurst's $3 World's Fair Premium Daguerreotypes of self or friend at any time when the certificate is presented at either of his Galleries.

The gallery in Wilmington may be found on Front Street, over the store of Messrs. Poly & Hart.

Nov. 7, 1854.

MULLETS—70 bbls., in good order, for sale by Nov. 10th, 1854] B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

BEEF TONGUES; Dried Beef; Codfish; Mackerel. For sale by QUINCE & COWAN.
Nov. 13th, 1854 Herald and Commercial copy.

DON'T WE NEED MONEY!—Our heavy outlay in completing the new Store, compels us to urge the payment of accounts long due. Call and settle—*we must have money.* SCOTT & BALDWIN.

WINDOW GLASS, WINDOW GLASS.—3000 Boxes French and American Window Glasses from 7x9 to 24 x36. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE,
Oct. 3. Wholesale Druggists, Wilmington
Herald and Comercial Copy.

SALT.—2000 bushels T. I. Salt in store, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

NOW LANDING from sundry vessels,
25 bbls. City Mess PORK,
10 " APPLE BRANDY,
50 " WHISKEY. For sale by
Dec. 4 W. H. McKOY.

MOLASSES.—50 hhds of sweet Cuba Molasses, for sale by Dec. 4 J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & Co.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.25	@	25½	NAVAL STORES,			
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00	*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 65
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 00	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 30
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard.	0 00	@	1 75
Tallow	.16	@	17	Tar, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 37½
Adamantine	.25	@	30	Pitch.	do. 2 12½	@	2 25
Sperm	.33	@	50	Rosin, No. 1, 2	00	@	2 25
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				do. No. 2	1 56½	@	1 62½
Java	.15	@	16	do. No. 3, 0	00	@	1 50
Laguayra	.13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp.,			
Rio	.10½	@	12½	℔ gallon	.00	@	44
St. Domingo	.12	@	13	Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
COTTON, ℔ lb.	.7½	@		OILS, ℔ gallon.			
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush.	.95	@	0 00	Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
DOMESTICS.				Linseed, raw	00	@	1 00
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17	Whale	0 00	@	0 00
EGGS, ℔ doz.	00	@	25	Rosin	20	@	75
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				POTATOES,			
Spts. Turp.	2 00	@	2 30	Sweet, ℔ bush.	50	@	60
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	50	@	55	Irish, do.	0 00	@	0 00
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				do. ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Mullets	5 75	@	6 50	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
Mackerel, No. 1	@	0	00	N. C. Bacon,			
do. No. 2	@	0	00	Hams	14	@	16
do. No. 3	@	4	00	Middlings	0	@	10½
do. No. 1	4 50	@	5 00	Shoulders	00	@	10½
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00 00	Hog round	11	@	11½
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00	Western Bacon,			
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	5 00	Middlings	9	@	9½
do. do. cut,			0 00	Shoulders	8	@	8½
Dry Cod.				N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
℔ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00	West'n do	12	@	12½
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,				Butter	23	@	28
Canal	12 00	@	14 00	Cheese	11	@	13
Fayetteville	9 00	@	9 25	Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	14 00	@	14 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.				do. Prime.	00 00	@	00 00
Corn (store)	80	@	90	Beef, Mess.	17 00	@	18 00
Oats	.47	@	00	do. Fulton			
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00	Market	.00 00	@	20 00
Pease, Cow.	75	@	80	POULTRY.			
do. Ground.	90	@	1 05	Chickens, live.	18	@	25
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	1 15	do. dead.	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	5	@	5½	Turkeys, live	75	@	1 12½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.				do. dead, ℔	00	@	00
Eastern. ret.	1 30	@	1 40	SALT,			
Northern ret	90	@	1 25	Alum ℔ bush.	50	@	60
IRON, ℔ lb.				Liverpool ℔ sack, ground.	1 40	@	1 50
English, ass'd.	.1½	@	00	do. fine.	2 00	@	0 00
American, ref.	.5½	@	00	SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
do. sheer	0	@	00	Porto Rico	6½	@	8
do. hoop	0	@	7	New Orleans	5	@	7
Swede	.5½	@	00	Muscovado	5½	@	7
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 35	Loaf & crush.	10½	@	11
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)				Clarified and Granulated.	5	@	9
Whiskey	.50	@	52	SOAP, ℔ lb.	4	@	7½
N. E. Rum	.50	@	52	SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Gin	.50	@	55	Contract	6 00	@	8 00
Brandy	.50	@	55	Common	4 25	@	4 50
do Apple	.75	@	1 00	STAVES, ℔ M.			
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)				W. O. Bbl.	00 00	@	25 00
Floor. B's	.00 00	@	00 00	R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00	Ash Head'g.	0 00	@	00 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	0 00	TIMBER, ℔ M.			
MOLASSES, per gallon.				Shipping.	00 00	@	00 00
Cuba	.23	@	25	Mill. prime	9 00	@	10 50
N. Orleans	.26	@	28	do. inferior to ordinary.	5 50	@	6 50
NAILS, ℔ lb.				TALLOW, ℔ lb.	.10	@	11
Cut	5½	@	0				
Wrought	.10	@	12½				

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred ——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine,	per barrel,	$ 00	a $ 35
Rosin and Tar,	do.	.25	a 30
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	.00	a 45
Flour,	do.	.00	a 30
Rice, per 100 pounds		.00	a 12½
Cotton, per bale,		1 10	a 1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,			a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,		.00	a 60
Ground Peas, per bushel,		0	a 5
Lumber, per M,		4 00	a 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,		.25	a 30
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	.45	a 50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		0	a 6
Lumber, per M., as to size,		4 00	a 6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,		0	a 6
Rice per 100 lbs.			00
TO BOSTON			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,		.00	a 45
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	0 00	a 60
Lumber, per M.,		6 00	a 8 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,		.00	a 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,		.00	a 13

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world.—While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions, which have shaken Europe. As individuals we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of states is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct, our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit, that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of states, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce. This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehensions, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other states.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States.—This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervison, & adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war: a doctrine which from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country. At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognised that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent states of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principal is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognized international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded, between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility, that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy, of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated, in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent, and more exposed condition of our wide-spread commerce, would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition, to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land.—When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war.—Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the Treasury Department issued a regulation, for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration, the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time, to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the two governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States district court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign consul, in violation, as the French government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France.—There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made, as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States; and, after explanatins to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the minister of foreign relations of the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish government and the United States.—There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with Denmark, provides, that there shall not be paid, on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skillfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances.—Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain, from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition, in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfil, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britan at the time of the cession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1850; but, unfortunately, they have been re-opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventures had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indian, they subsequently repudiatsd the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an indepent sovereign state. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organised a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose he interposed, effectually to prevent violence & bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there a mob, including certain of the so called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him, by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat, despatched from the American steamer "Northern Light" to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard, and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogenous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with, any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized States.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this government required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult of our minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Bermuda," who was seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence, with the leaders among them,—to interpose, and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken, by the people, to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges, on which the demands for redress were founded, had been doubtlicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any interchurre with the commander of the "Cyane."—By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be deterred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property, and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measure for obtaing satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of our visit unfortunately defeated, would under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens in Punta Arenas, and probably embolded them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandise continually passing over the Nicaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the object of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated without the use of force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishmen, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of states, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall, therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars; of which there had been paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only forty-four million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants of other government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars. This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the Government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made, to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extraordinary objects, having no reference to the usul annual expenditures. Among these objects, was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for objects of ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than foty millions of dollars. I therefore, renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connexion with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government. There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books or return false accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their own possession, important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukie, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the Army, and its inestimable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprising therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmonious working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connexion with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers detached from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the discipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service. Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year. The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the completement of a system, which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval, of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles, which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But, limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept peace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may be well doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchants, mariners, and shipbuilders of the United States, are it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt. The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintainance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must, to so great an extent, depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight million seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars: exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year endinp June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury. The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster Genetal to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six millions of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than th